है जिन्हें अभी तक रोजगार नहीं मिल सका है?

श्रम एवं कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): (क) क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम और चल रहे विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों, जैसे एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, जवाहर रोजगार योजना, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं हेतु स्वःरोजगार योजना, शहरी निर्धनों हेतु स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम और नेहरू रोजगार योजना से रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज बेरोजगारों सहित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार अवसर सृजित किये जायेंगे।

(ख) चालू रजिस्टर पर समयावधि के अनुसार पंजीकृत नौकरी चाहने वालों के आकड़े केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रखे जाते हैं, सभी वर्गों के लिए नहीं।

दालों के मूल्य और उनका आयात

522. **श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल:** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान दालों की बहुत अच्छी फसल होने के बावजूद, इनकी कीमतों में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर दालों की बिक्री करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार दालों का आयात करने का विचार रखती है; यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र को कितनी मात्रा में दालें उपलब्ध कराये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) दालों के आयात पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम पूजन पटेल): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार दालों का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक एक उप-संवर्ग के रूप में 21.7.1990 और 22.7.1989 को समाप्त सप्ताहों के बीच 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग), (घ) और (ङ) दालों का आयात खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत किया गया है। दालों के आयात करार का रजिस्ट्रेशन नाफेड द्वारा किया जाता है। नाफेड ने 1990-91 वर्ष के लिए (जून, 1990 तक 2.09 लाख मीटरी टन दालों, जिनका मूल्य 132.27 करोड़ रुपये है, का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया है। सरकारी खर्च पर दालों का आयात करने का वर्तमान में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसलिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ऐसे आयातित दालों के किसी भाग का आवंटन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Crimes Against SCs/STs

523. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 14,000 cases of crimes against the scheduled castes and about 3000 cases against scheduled tribes are being registered every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister had written a letter to the Chief Ministers to check the atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to check these atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (a) The number of incidents of atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country during the Years 1988, 1989 and 1990 are as follows:—

Year	No. of incidents of atrocities perpetrated on	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1988	15,207	3,364
1989	14,476	3,602
1990 (up to 31.7.90)	3 (P)	1,442*(P)

Complete date. date not been received from some States.

P- Provisional.

(b) and (c) Yes, please. A copy of the letter dated 19.6.90 written by the Prime Minister to all the Chief Ministers

indicating the specific steps that are to be taken to check atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attached.

Copy of Prime Minister's letter dated June 19, 1990 addressed to All Chief Ministers & Governors where there is President Rule.

I am writing to you today on certain matters which touch millions of our countrymen who form the most disadvantaged sections of our society. To improve the quality of their life and give them a better tomorrow is a moral endeavour of great urgency, essential for the survival of India and for the building of the India our dreams. The crucial test of governance for all of us, at the Centre and in the States, indeed the crucial test of our very nationhood, lies in how effectively we can solve the problems of the weak and the downtrodden.

We are all committed to the task of protecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from atrocities and other crimes, to which they have been subject, all these years. These atrocities are not just sporadic incidents but have socio-economic roots. Scheduled Castes, typically, are agricultural labour, or engaged in other low income occupations involving hard labour. A majority of the bonded labourers in the country belong to the Scheduled Castes. They continue to be the targets of. social and civil disabilities, and our Plans have touched them unfortunately, only marginally. Similarly, the Scheduled Tribes continue to be victims of the lopsided policy of development frequently followed in the past, where the costs were borne by them while the benefits went to the others. They continue to be deprived of their land with increasing momentum in contempt of even the laws specially designed for them.

Over the past years there has been no abatement in the number of cases of crime against them, running to over 14,000 in the case of Scheduled Castes and over 3000 in the case of Scheduled Tribes, each year. We cannot allow the perpetrators of these crimes to continue to break laws and practise inhuman violence and got away with it all.

No law and no orders will have sufficient impact unless the entire administration preceives from its actual experience that the Chief Minister of the State is totally and uncompromisingly against any kind of atrocity against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This perception would also be a great deterrent to those who benefit by the exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This has to be-buttressed by strong action, the moment any atrocities or crimes take place. Personal visits by you to places where atrocities have been committed can stimulate and galvanize the entire administration, as nothing else can.

To make punitive measures genuinely effective, you should set up special courts which should try only cases of atrocities and crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These Courts should have also the mobility needed to render them effective. Only such measures would ensure that perpetrators of such offences are convicted in the shortest possible time, punitive action must, however, be backed by a full rehabilitation programme for the victims and their families.

Our long-term approach to reduce the crimes and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be to liberate them from agricultural semi-seridom. I have been very disturbed by the widespread dispossession Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other landless poor from the lands allotted to them and the inability of the law and order machinery to render them effective protection. Effective and meaningful land reform measures are essential for breaking the feudal structure and the establishment of an egalitarian society. Only then can the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker

sections, feel economically and politically secure and free.

The way the various land reform measures have been implemented since independence, has hardly inspired the confidence of the rural poor. The continued existence of absentee landownership and large incidence of concealed tenancy and sharecropping has deprived the tillers of the soil the security guaranteed to them under the laws. While the objective of the land ceiling laws has been largely thwarted by the big landowners through benami transactions, various loopholes and concessions build into the ceiling laws have effectively reduced the availability of surplus lands for distribution to the landless poor. Even the allotment of the meagre surplus land to landless rural poor has been held up on account of perpetual litigation.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are handicapped because they lack awareness about their rights, do not have assertive organisations to take up their cause and lack the strength to stand upto the harassment of landowners. This should be met by action required to conscientise them. They are unable even to make productive use of. the land allotted to them because they do not have the resources to invest in it. Infrastructure building efforts like ground water irrigation should therefore form the core of our development strategy for these groups.

It is not difficult to identify trie changes needed in the laws nor is it difficult to pinpoint the administrative arrangements required for protecting the interests and rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Howeve'r. what is of paramount importance is the political will and leadership required to make these rights a reality for these sections. This is entirely in your hands. Unless land reforms are effectively carried out and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections are enabled to participate in local administration on equal terms, our efforts to usher in genuine ill in mail decentralisation through devolution of powers to Panchayati Raj bodies would be meaningless.

A great deal, therefore, remains to be done. I seek your cooperation in achieving the goals we have set for ourselves in the matter of ensuring social and economic justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of our society. I shall be happy to hear from you on the issues of importance raised in this letter so that we may, together, look forward to certain concrete achievements in the immediate future.

Yours sincerely,

Sd

(Vishwan?th Pratap Singh)

Development of small and medium towns in A.P.

524. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of towns in Andhra Pradesh which have been brought under the Integrated Development of small and medium towns programme during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) what is the amount provided by the Central Government for the development of such towns during the same •period; and

(c) what are the details of the development work done in these towns?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Nine towns in Andhra Pradesh namely, Ongle, Gudiwada, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Kavali. _Yamiganur, Peddapuram, Khammam and Machilipattnam have been covered under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during the 7th Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 27S.23 lakhs have been released by